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(54) Title: OILSEED BRASSICA CONTAINING AN IMPROVED FERTILITY RESTORER GENE FOR OGURA CYTOPLASMIC MALE STERILITY		
(57) Abstract The invention is a <u>Brassica</u> plant comprising a homozygous fertility restorer gene for ogura cytoplasmic male sterility, in addition to oilseed, meal and oil produced from the plant, and the use of oilseed of the plant for preparing oil and/or meal. Upon pollination, the plant yields oilseeds having a total glucosinolate content of not more than 30 $\mu\text{mol/gram}$, not more than 25 $\mu\text{mol/gram}$ or not more than 20 $\mu\text{mol/gram}$ and, optionally, an erucic acid content of no more than two percent by weight based upon the total fatty acid content. The <u>Brassica</u> plant may be <u>Brassica napus</u> , <u>Brassica campestris</u> , or <u>Brassica juncea</u> .		

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OILSEED BRASSICA CONTAINING AN IMPROVED FERTILITY
RESTORER GENE FOR OGURA CYTOPLASMIC MALE STERILITY

Background of the Invention

Oilseed from Brassica plants is an increasingly important crop. As a source of vegetable oil, it presently ranks behind only soybeans and palm in commercial importance and it is comparable with sunflowers. The oil is used both as a salad oil and as a cooking oil.

10 In its original form, Brassica oil, known as rapeseed oil, was harmful to humans due to its relatively high level of erucic acid. Erucic acid is commonly present in native cultivars in concentrations of 30 to 50 percent by weight based upon the total fatty acid content. This problem was overcome when plant scientists identified a germplasm source of low erucic acid rapeseed oil (Stefansson, 1983).

In addition, plant scientists have attempted to improve the fatty acid profile for rapeseed oil (Robbelen, 1984; Ratledge et al., 1984; Robbelen et al., 1975; and Rakow et al., 1973). These references are representative of those attempts.

20 Particularly attractive to plant scientists were so-called "double-low" varieties: those low in erucic acid in the oil and low in glucosinolates in the solid meal remaining after oil extraction (i.e., an erucic acid content of less than 2 percent by weight based upon the total fatty acid content, and a glucosinolate content of less than 30 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{gram}$ of the oil-free meal). These higher quality forms of rape, first developed in Canada, are known as canola.

More recently, plant scientists have focused their efforts on reducing the glucosinolate content further, to levels of less than 20 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{gram}$ of oil-free meal, as verified by quantifying trimethylsilyl (TMS) derivatives (Sosulski and Dabrowski, 1984) for spring canola, or less than 20 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{gram}$ of whole, ground seed, as determined by high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) (International Organization for Standardization, reference number ISO 9167-
30 1:1992(E)) for winter canola.

Glucosinolates are sulfur-based compounds that remain in the solid component of the seed - the solid meal - after the seed has been ground and its

oil has been extracted. Their structure includes glucose in combination with aliphatic hydrocarbons (3-butenyl glucosinolate, 4-pentenyl glucosinolate, 2-hydroxy-3-butenyl glucosinolate, and 2-hydroxy-4-pentenyl glucosinolate) or aromatic hydrocarbons (3-indoymethyl glucosinolate, 1-methoxy-3-indoymethyl glucosinolate). Aliphatic glucosinolates are also known as alkenyl glucosinolates. Aromatic glucosinolates are also known as indoles.

High levels of glucosinolates are undesirable because they produce toxic by-products when acted upon by the enzyme myrosinase. Myrosinase is a naturally occurring enzyme present in Brassica species. When Brassica seed is
10 crushed, myrosinase is released and catalyzes the breakdown of glucosinolates to produce glucose, thiocyanates, isothiocyanate and nitriles. When separated from glucose, these other products are toxic to certain mammals. Isothiocyanate, for example, inhibits synthesis of thyroxine by the thyroid and has other anti-metabolic effects (Paul et al., 1986). Attempts have been made to inactivate the enzyme myrosinase (using steam, for example). These attempts have not been entirely successful.

Rapeseed possesses high levels of glucosinolates (from 100 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{gram}$ to 200 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{gram}$ of oil-free meal), whereas canola possesses lower levels of glucosinolates (less than 30 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{gram}$ of oil-free meal). The levels of
20 glucosinolates in canola are regulated in many countries. In Europe, for example, winter canola must have a glucosinolate content of less than 25 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{gram}$ of seed at 8.5% moisture, as measured by HPLC. In Canada, spring canola must have a glucosinolate content of less than 30 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{gram}$ of oil-free meal at 0% moisture, as measured by TMS. Many countries are requiring even lower levels of glucosinolates in order to register canola varieties.

In developing improved new Brassica varieties, breeders use self-incompatible (SI), cytoplasmic male sterile (CMS) and nuclear male sterile (NMS) Brassica plants as the female parent. In using these plants, breeders are attempting to improve the efficiency of seed production and the quality of the F_1
30 hybrids and to reduce the breeding costs. When hybridisation is conducted without using SI, CMS or NMS plants, it is more difficult to obtain and isolate the

desired traits in the progeny (F_1 generation) because the parents are capable of undergoing both cross-pollination and self-pollination. If one of the parents is a SI, CMS or NMS plant that is incapable of producing pollen, only cross pollination will occur. By eliminating the pollen of one parental variety in a cross, a plant breeder is assured of obtaining hybrid seed of uniform quality, provided that the parents are of uniform quality and the breeder conducts a single cross.

In one instance, production of F_1 hybrids includes crossing a CMS Brassica female parent, with a pollen producing male Brassica parent. To reproduce effectively, however, the male parent of the F_1 hybrid must have a fertility restorer gene (Rf gene). The presence of a Rf gene means that the F_1 generation will not be completely or partially sterile, so that either self-pollination or cross pollination may occur. Self pollination of the F_1 generation to produce several subsequent generations is important to ensure that a desired trait is heritable and stable and that a new variety has been isolated.

One Brassica plant which is cytoplasmic male sterile and is used in breeding is ogura (OGU) cytoplasmic male sterile (R. Pellan-Delourme et al., 1987). A fertility restorer for ogura cytoplasmic male sterile plants has been transferred from Raphanus sativus (radish) to Brassica by Institut National de Recherche Agricole (INRA) in Rennes, France (Pelletier et al., 1987). The restorer gene, Rf1 originating from radish, is described in WO 92/05251 and in Delourme et al., (1991).

However, this restorer is inadequate in that restorer inbreds and hybrids carrying this Rf gene have elevated glucosinolate levels and the restorer is closely related to a decrease in seed set - the number of ovules per silique - (Pellan-Delourme et al., 1988; Delourme et al., 1994). In the case of hybrids, the glucosinolate levels are elevated even when the female parent has reduced glucosinolate content. These levels, typically more than 30 $\mu\text{mol/gram}$ of oil-free meal, exceed the levels of glucosinolates allowable for seed registration by most regulatory authorities in the world. Thus, the restorer can be used for research purposes, but not to develop directly canola-quality commercial hybrid varieties.

To date, there is no other source of a restorer of fertility for ogura cytoplasmic male sterility available.

INRA outlines the difficulties associated with obtaining restorer lines with low glucosinolate levels for ogura cytoplasmic sterility (Delourme, et al., 1994; Delourme, et al., 1995). INRA indicates that these difficulties are due to the linkage between male fertility restoration and glucosinolate content in its breeding material. INRA suggests that more radish genetic information needs to be eliminated in its restorer lines (Delourme, et al., (1995)). Although improvements have been made to restorers during the past few years, isozyme studies
10 performed on the improved restorer lines indicate that radish genetic information still remains around the restorer gene (Delourme et al., 1994).

INRA has attempted to develop a restorer having decreased glucosinolate levels. It reported a heterozygous restorer with about 15 μmol per gram (Delourme et al., 1995). However, (i) this restorer was heterozygous (Rfrf) not homozygous (RfRf) for the restorer gene, (ii) this restorer was a single hybrid plant rather than an inbred line, (iii) there was only a single data point suggesting that this restorer had a low glucosinolate level rather than multiple data points to support a low glucosinolate level, (iv) there was no data to demonstrate whether the low glucosinolate trait was passed on to the progeny of the restorer, and (v)
20 the restorer was selected and evaluated in a single environment - the low glucosinolate trait was not demonstrated to be stable in successive generations in field trials. INRA has not introduced commercially any homozygous restorer having low glucosinolate levels. Its restorer (reported in Delourme et al., 1995) cannot be used to develop restorer inbreds or single cross hybrids products (where the restorer is used as a male inbred) with decreased glucosinolate levels for commercial development.

Canadian patent application 2,143,781 of Yamashita, et al., published on September 11, 1995, claims a hybrid breeding method for crop plants in the family Brassicaceae in which an F_1 seed is produced by crossing the female
30 parent of a self-incompatible male sterile line with a male parent. In one embodiment, the male parent possesses a fertility restorer gene. The fertility

restorer gene (IM-B) is for MS-N1-derived cytoplasm and was derived from a winter variety (IM line). This was then crossed with a spring double-low line (62We). Although this restorer is alleged to result in low glucosinolate levels, it is not a restorer for ogura cytoplasmic male sterility.

Other breeders have attempted to introduce Rf genes from radish into rapeseed plants by means of intergeneric crossing. However, these crosses have not been employed practically. Canadian patent application 2,108,230 of Sakai, et al, published on October 12, 1993, claims a fertility restorer gene of a Raphanus plant which is introduced into a Brassica plant by cell fusion or
10 intergeneric cross. This application does not disclose (1) a restorer of ogura cytoplasmic male sterility which maintains decreased glucosinolate levels in the oilseed of an F₁ generation or (2) the advantageous use of a restorer to develop restorer inbreds and to develop single cross hybrid combinations for commercial products (where the restorer is used as a male inbred).

To attempt to avoid the high glucosinolate content of INRA's restorer of ogura cytoplasmic male sterility, INRA and Serasem (UNCAC) have developed a Brassica napus variety called SYNERGY[®]. SYNERGY is a cross of ogura cytoplasmic male sterile SAMOURAI[®] (bred by INRA) and male fertile FALCON[®] (bred by NPZ). FALCON does not carry the restorer gene for ogura cytoplasmic
20 male sterility. Therefore, the F₁ hybrid is male sterile. SYNERGY is sold as a "composite hybrid line" (CHL) which consists of a blend of roughly 80% male sterile F₁ hybrid (SYNERGY) and 20% male fertile (FALCON), which provides pollen for seed-set on the male sterile F₁ plants in the farmer's field.

There are a number of difficulties, however, in relying upon a composite hybrid line. The most important are: (1) that Brassica napus is a self-pollinating species, so under poor pollination conditions (such as prolonged cool, wet weather) there may be inadequate pollen movement from the male fertile plants to the F₁ hybrid plants, resulting in poor seed set and yield, and (2) that the F₁ hybrid plants are more vigorous than the FALCON plants, so the former may

outcompete the latter, resulting in too little pollen being available for optimal seed set and yield on the F₁ plants.

To date, no one has been able to develop an improved restorer having a homozygous (fixed) restorer gene (RfRf) for ogura cytoplasmic male sterility whose oilseeds have low glucosinolate levels. The restorer must be homozygous (RfRf) so that it can be used to develop restorer inbreds or, as male inbreds, in making single cross hybrid combinations for commercial product development. Ideally, glucosinolate levels would be well below those set out in standards for canola in various countries. That way, breeders could use the improved restorer to produce Brassica inbreds and hybrids having oilseeds with low glucosinolate levels. This would benefit farmers, who could then plant Brassica hybrids which, following pollination, would yield oilseeds having low glucosinolate levels and other desirable characteristics.

In many countries, oilseeds produced by farmers for crushing or for export are not checked for their glucosinolate content. Sometimes a particular lot of canola may have high glucosinolate content, resulting in contamination of the bulk grain to which the poor quality canola is added. It would be an improvement if the glucosinolate content of oilseeds was well below the standards set by various countries in order to avoid contamination of the bulk grain.

Thus, there remains a need for an improved Brassica plant which is a homozygous restorer of fertility for ogura cytoplasmic male sterility and which produces an oilseed with low glucosinolate content. To date, Brassica plants which are restorers of fertility for ogura cytoplasmic male sterility (i) have been heterozygous, rather than homozygous (fixed), for the restorer trait, or (ii) have not produced oilseeds with low glucosinolate content. Indeed, glucosinolate content of such oilseeds has been higher than 30 µmol/gram of oil-free meal.

It is an object of the present invention to provide an improved mature Brassica plant which is a homozygous restorer for ogura cytoplasmic male sterility and which has a glucosinolate content of less than 30 µmol/gram of seed. This restorer could be used to produce restorer inbreds or hybrids with low glucosinolate content. This would allow production of fully-restored, single cross

hybrids with genetically-low glucosinolate content in both the hybrid seed and in the oilseed harvested from the hybrid plants.

It is an object of the present invention to provide a Brassica oilseed of the Brassica plant containing a nuclear restorer for ogura cytoplasmic male sterility and having an improved glucosinolate level.

It is another object of the present invention to provide improved Brassica inbred lines, using the restorer. Another object is to use the restorer as a male inbred in making single cross hybrid combinations to develop commercial products.

10 It is another object of the present invention to provide an oil and edible vegetable meal having an improved glucosinolate level following simple crushing and extraction.

These and other objects and advantages of the invention will be apparent to those skilled in the art from a reading of the following description and appended claims.

Summary of the Invention

This invention relates to a Brassica plant comprising a homozygous fertility restorer gene for ogura cytoplasmic male sterility, wherein upon pollination the plant yields oilseeds having a total glucosinolate content of not more than 30
20 μmol per gram, 25 μmol per gram or 20 μmol per gram.

The oilseed of a Brassica plant comprising a homozygous fertility restorer gene for ogura cytoplasmic male sterility and having a glucosinolate content of less than than 30 μmol per gram, 25 μmol per gram or 20 μmol per gram, may be used for preparing oil and/or meal.

This invention also relates to a Brassica plant comprising a homozygous fertility restorer gene for ogura cytoplasmic male sterility, wherein upon pollination the plant yields oilseeds having (i) a total glucosinolate content of not more than 30 μmol per gram and an erucic acid content of no more than 2 percent by weight based upon the total fatty acid content, (ii) a total glucosinolate
30 content of not more than 25 μmol per gram and an erucic acid content of no more than 2 percent by weight based upon the total fatty acid content or (iii) a

total glucosinolate content of not more than 20 μmol per gram and an erucic acid content of no more than 2 percent by weight based upon the total fatty acid content.

The Brassica plant may be Brassica napus, Brassica campestris or Brassica juncea. It may be designated as 95SN-9369, 96FNW-1792, 96FNW-1822, 96FNW-1348, 96FNW-1628 or their sub-lines. The sub-lines may be selected from a group consisting of 97SN-1650 (sub-line of 95SN-9369), 97SN-1651 (sub-line of 95SN-9369), 96FNW1792-03 (sub-line of 96FNW-1792), 96FNW1822-07 (sub-line of 96FNW1822) and 96FNW1822-08 (sub-line of 96FNW1822).

An inbred Brassica plant may be produced using this plant. A hybrid Brassica plant may be produced using this plant. Upon pollination, the inbred or hybrid plant yields oilseed having a total glucosinolate content of (i) not more than 30 μmol per gram, (ii) not more than 25 μmol per gram, or (iii) not more than 20 μmol per gram.

This invention also includes an oilseed of the Brassica plant or from the inbred or hybrid Brassica plant. The oilseed may be present as a component of a substantially homogeneous assemblage of oilseeds which possess the specified glucosinolate content. Oil of the oilseed is also part of this invention.

The oilseed may be formed on Brassica napus, Brassica campestris or Brassica juncea. The mature Brassica oilseed is capable of yielding an endogenous vegetable oil having a glucosinolate content of no more than (i) 30 μmol per gram, (ii) 25 μmol per gram, or (iii) 20 μmol per gram.

Meal which is substantially oil free and which is produced from this oilseed is also part of this invention. The meal has a glucosinolate content of no more than (i) 30 μmol per gram, (ii) 25 μmol per gram, or (iii) 20 μmol per gram.

This invention also relates to a part of the Brassica plant of this invention. The plant part may be selected from a group consisting of nucleic acid sequences (RNA, mRNA, DNA, cDNA), tissue, cells, pollen, ovules, roots, leaves, oilseeds, microspores, vegetative parts, whether mature or embryonic.

The Brassica plant of this invention may be used to breed a novel Brassica line. The breeding may be selected from a group consisting of isolation and transformation, conventional breeding, pedigree breeding, crossing, self-pollination, haploidy, single seed descent and backcrossing.

Brief Description of the Drawings

The invention will now be described in relation to the figures in which:

FIG. 1 illustrates by way of exemplification the formation of new Brassica napus plant material in accordance with the present invention designated 96FNW-1822 as described in greater detail in Example 3.

10 FIG. 2 illustrates by way of exemplification the formation of new Brassica napus plant material in accordance with the present invention designated 96FNW-1348 as described in greater detail in Examples 3 and 4.

FIG. 3 illustrates by way of exemplification the formation of new Brassica napus plant material in accordance with the present invention designated 96FNW-1628 as described in greater detail in Example 3.

FIG. 4 illustrates by way of exemplification the formation of new Brassica napus plant material in accordance with the present invention designated 96FNW-1792 as described in greater detail in Example 1 and 2.

20 FIG. 5 illustrates by way of exemplification the formation of new Brassica napus plant material in accordance with the present invention designated 95SN-9369 and its Descendants (97SN-1650, 97SN-1651 and others) as described in greater detail in Example 6.

Description of Preferred Embodiments

Methods for Determining Glucosinolates - The glucosinolate levels discussed herein are determined in accordance with two standard procedures, namely (1) high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC), as described in ISO 9167-1:1992(E), for quantification of total, intact glucosinolates, and (2) gas-liquid chromatography for quantification of trimethylsilyl (TMS) derivatives of extracted and purified desulfoglucosinolates, as described by Sosulski and
30 Dabrowski (1984). Both the HPLC and TMS methods for determining the

glucosinolate levels discussed herein involve analysis of the solid component of the seed after crushing and oil extraction, (i.e., the de-fatted or oil-free meal).

Method for Determining Fatty Acid Profile - The fatty acid concentrations discussed herein are determined in accordance with a standard procedure wherein the oil is removed from the Brassica oilseeds by crushing and is extracted as fatty acid methyl esters following reaction with methanol and sodium methoxide. Next the resulting ester is analyzed for fatty acid content by gas liquid chromatography using a capillary column which allows separation on the basis of the degree of unsaturation and chain length. This analysis procedure is described in the work of J.K. Daun et al, 1983, which is herein incorporated by reference.

Statement of Invention - A novel edible endogenous vegetable meal is obtained from an improved Brassica oilseed that possesses glucosinolate and, optionally, erucic acid, in a low concentration. The Brassica oilseed contains the homozygous nuclear restorer gene for ogura cytoplasmic male sterility. Fewer glucosinolates are subjected to the enzyme myrosinase, which produces toxic by-products. The novel edible endogenous meal of the present invention is formed by the simple crushing of the Brassica oilseeds and the simple physical separation of the solid component of the seed – the solid meal –from the oil component.

The Brassica oilseeds of the present invention possess a glucosinolate content in the solid component before crushing and extraction of the oil component of less than 30 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{gram}$, and most preferably, less than 20 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{gram}$. The glucosinolate content may be any one or a mixture of alkenyl (3-butenyl glucosinolate, 4-pentenyl glucosinolate, 2-hydroxy-3-butenyl glucosinolate, and 2-hydroxy-4-pentenyl glucosinolate), MSGL (methylthiobutenyl glucosinolate and methylthiopentenyl glucosinolate) and indole (3-indoylmethyl glucosinolate and 1-methoxy-3-indoylmethyl glucosinolate). The glucosinolate determination preferably is made on the air-dry-oil-free solid as measured by the gas liquid chromatography (TMS-based) method of the Canadian Grain Commission. The glucosinolate levels commonly are made possible by selecting

starting materials which already are known to form the desired glucosinolate content, and by making selections which retain this value following combination with the recited traits.

Generating Inbred Plants Using Restorer - The restorer Brassica plant of this invention may be used for inbreeding using known techniques. The homozygous restorer gene of the Brassica plant can be introduced into Brassica inbred lines by repeated backcrosses of the Brassica plant. For instance, the resulting oilseeds may be planted in accordance with conventional Brassica-growing procedures and following self-pollination Brassica oilseeds are formed thereon. Again, the resulting oilseeds may be planted and following self-pollination, next generation Brassica oilseeds are formed thereon. The initial development of the line (the first couple of generations of the Brassica oilseed) preferably is carried out in a greenhouse in which the pollination is carefully controlled and monitored. This way, the glucosinolate content of the Brassica oilseed for subsequent use in field trials can be verified. In subsequent generations, planting of the Brassica oilseed preferably is carried out in field trials. Additional Brassica oilseeds which are formed as a result of such self-pollination in the present or a subsequent generation are harvested and are subjected to analysis for the desired trait, using techniques known to those skilled in the art.

Generating Hybrid Plants Using Restorer as Male Parent - This invention enables a plant breeder to incorporate the desirable qualities of an ogura restorer of cytoplasmic male sterility into a commercially desirable Brassica hybrid variety. Brassica plants may be regenerated from the ogura restorer of this invention using known techniques. For instance, the resulting oilseeds may be planted in accordance with conventional Brassica-growing procedures and following cross-pollination Brassica oilseeds are formed on the female parent. The planting of the Brassica oilseed may be carried out in a greenhouse or in field trials. Additional Brassica oilseeds which are formed as a result of such cross-pollination in the present generation are harvested and are subjected to analysis for the desired trait. Brassica napus, Brassica campestris, and Brassica juncea

are Brassica species which could be used in this invention using known techniques.

The hybrid may be a single-cross hybrid, a double-cross hybrid, a three-way cross hybrid, a composite hybrid, a blended hybrid, a fully restored hybrid and any other hybrid or synthetic variety that is known to those skilled in the art, using the restorer of this invention.

10 In generating hybrid plants, it is critical that the female parent (P_1) that is cross-bred with the ogura restorer (P_2) have a glucosinolate level that is sufficiently low to ensure that the seed of the F_1 hybrid has glucosinolate levels within regulatory levels. The glucosinolate level of the seed harvested from the F_1 hybrid is roughly the average of the glucosinolate levels of the female parent (P_1) and of the male parent (P_2). The glucosinolate level of the hybrid grain (F_2) is reflective of the genotype of the F_1 hybrid. For example, if the objective is to obtain hybrid grain (F_2) having a glucosinolate level of less than 20 $\mu\text{mol/gram}$, and the male parent (ogura restorer) has a glucosinolate level of 15 $\mu\text{mol/gram}$, the female parent must have a glucosinolate level of less than 25 $\mu\text{mol/gram}$.

20 Generating Plants from Plant Parts - Brassica plants may be regenerated from the plant parts of the restorer Brassica plant of this invention using known techniques. For instance, the resulting oilseeds may be planted in accordance with conventional Brassica-growing procedures and following self-pollination Brassica oilseeds are formed thereon. Alternatively, doubled haploid plantlets may be extracted to immediately form homozygous plants.

Vegetable meal - In accordance with the present invention it is essential that the edible endogenous vegetable meal of the Brassica oilseed contain glucosinolate levels of not more than 30 $\mu\text{mol/gram}$ of seed. The female parent which can be used in breeding Brassica plants to yield oilseed Brassica germplasm containing the requisite genetic determinant for this glucosinolate trait is known and is publicly available. For instance, Brassica germplasm for this trait has been available in North America since the mid-1970's.

30 Representative winter rape varieties that include the genetic means for the expression of low glucosinolate content and that are commercially available in

Europe, for example, include, PRESTOL[®], EUROL[®], BRISTOL[®] (each available from Semences Cargill), TAPIDOR[®], SAMOURAI[®] (available from Serasem).

Representative spring rape varieties that include the genetic means for the expression of low glucosinolate content and that are commercially available in Canada, for example, include BULLET[®], GARRISON[®] and KRISTANA[®] (each available from Svalof Weibull).

Other winter rape varieties that include the genetic means for the expression of low glucosinolate content and that are commercially available in Europe include APEX[®] GOELAND[®], FALCON[®], LIRAJET[®], CAPITOL[®] and
10 EXPRESS[®].

Also, genetic means for the expression of low glucosinolate trait can be obtained from American Type Culture Collection, Rockville, MD 20852. Seeds were deposited with the ATCC, comprising restorer line 97SN-1650 (Accession No. ATCC 97838), 97SN-1651 (Accession No. ATCC 97839), 96FNW1792-03 (Accession No. ATCC 209001) and 96FNW1822-07 (Accession No.209002), discussed hereafter. Such low levels of glucosinolates in the oilseed Brassica serve to impart increased commercial value to the meal.

The edible endogenous vegetable oil of the Brassica oilseeds contains fatty acids and other traits that are controlled by genetic means (see US Patent
20 Application entitled, "Improved Oilseed Brassica Bearing An Endogenous Oil Wherein the Levels of Oleic, Alpha-Linolenic and Saturated Fatty Acids Are Simultaneously Provided In An Atypical Highly Beneficial Distribution Via Genetic Control", of Pioneer Hi-Bred International, Inc., WO91/15578; and United States Patent No. 5,387,758, incorporated herein by reference.) Preferably erucic acid of the Brassica oilseed is included in a low concentration of no more than 2 percent by weight based upon the total fatty acid content that is controlled by genetic means in combination with the other recited components as specified. The genetic means for the expression of such erucic acid trait can be derived from numerous commercially available canola varieties having good agronomic

characteristics, such as 46A05, 46A65, BOUNTY[®], CYCLONE[®], DELTA[®], EBONY[®], GARRISON[®], IMPACT[®], LEGACY[®], LEGEND[®], PROFIT[®], and QUANTUM[®]. Each of these varieties is registered in Canada and is commercially available in that country.

10 Herbicide Resistance - As is known to those skilled in the art, it is possible to use this invention to develop a Brassica plant which is a restorer of fertility for ogura cytoplasmic male sterility, produces oilseeds having low glucosinolate content and has other desirable traits. Additional traits which are commercially desirable are those which would reduce the cost of production of the Brassica crop or which would increase the quality of the Brassica crop. Herbicide resistance, for example, is a desirable trait (see Example 4-1 and 4-2 in which ogura restorer lines with low glucosinolate content and different types of herbicide resistance have been developed).

If desired, a genetic means for tolerance to a herbicide when applied at a rate which is capable of destroying rape plants which lack said genetic means optionally may also be incorporated in the rape plants of the present invention as described in commonly assigned United States Patent No. 5,387,758, that is herein incorporated by reference.

20 Breeding Techniques - It has been found that the combination of desired traits described herein, once established, can be transferred into other plants within the same Brassica napus, Brassica campestris, or Brassica juncea species by conventional plant breeding techniques involving cross-pollination and selection of the progeny. It surprisingly has been demonstrated that the restorer gene in combination with low glucosinolate levels is highly heritable, can be transmitted to progeny, and can be recovered in segregating progeny in subsequent generations following crossing.

Also, once established the desired traits can be transferred between the napus, campestris, and juncea species using the same conventional plant breeding techniques involving pollen transfer and selection. The transfer of traits

between Brassica species, such as napus and campestris, by standard plant breeding techniques is already well documented in the technical literature. (See, for instance, Tsunada et al., 1980).

As an example of the transfer of the desired traits described herein from napus to campestris, one may select a commercially available campestris variety such as REWARD[®], GOLDRUSH[®], and KLONDIKE[®], and carry out an interspecific cross with an appropriate plant derived from a napus breeding line, such as that discussed hereafter (i.e., 95SN-9369). Alternatively, other napus breeding lines may be reliably and independently developed using known techniques. After the interspecific cross, members of the F₁ generation are self-pollinated to produce F₂ oilseed. Selection for the desired traits is then conducted on single F₂ plants which are then backcrossed with the campestris parent through the number of generations required to obtain a euploid (n= 10) campestris line exhibiting the desired combination of traits.

In order to avoid inbreeding depression (e.g., loss of vigor and fertility) that may accompany the inbreeding of Brassica campestris, selected, i.e. BC₁ plants that exhibit similar desired traits while under genetic control advantageously can be sib-mated. The resulting oilseed from these crosses can be designated BC₁SIB₁ oilseed. Accordingly, the fixation of the desired alleles can be achieved in a manner analogous to self-pollination while simultaneously minimizing the fixation of other alleles that potentially exhibit a negative influence on vigor and fertility.

A representative Brassica juncea variety of low glucosinolate content and low erucic acid content into which the desired traits can be similarly transferred include the breeding lines, 96SJ-2690, 96SJ-2691, and 96SJ-2692.

Stand of Plants - The oilseed Brassica plants of the present invention preferably are provided as a substantially uniform stand of plants that are capable of forming oilseeds providing a meal which exhibits the recited improved glucosinolate levels. The Brassica oilseeds of the present invention preferably

are provided as a substantially homogeneous assemblage of oilseeds which possess the improved glucosinolate levels.

The improved oilseed Brassica plant of the present invention is capable of production in the field under conventional oilseed Brassica growing conditions that are commonly utilized during oilseed production on a commercial scale. Such oilseed Brassica exhibits satisfactory agronomic characteristics and is capable upon self-pollination of forming oilseeds that possess the glucosinolate levels within the meal present therein. For the purposes of the present invention, "satisfactory agronomic characteristics" is defined as the ability to yield an
10 oilseed harvest under standard field growing conditions having glucosinolate levels that are sufficiently low for registration of canola varieties (suitable for commercial use).

The ability to provide in a single edible endogenous vegetable meal the improved glucosinolate levels of the present invention using the ogura restorer of the present invention, is considered to be totally unexpected. An edible endogenous meal as presently claimed is novel and its production previously eluded all other researchers. One skilled in oilseed Brassica technology reasonably would have concluded that the ogura restorer is genetically linked to the gene regulating glucosinolate levels, i.e. that both genes are on a fragment of
20 Raphanus DNA that has been integrated into a B. napus chromosome. Whereas there is no allelic variation within the Raphanus DNA fragment, there is no opportunity for a crossover event to separate the Rf gene from the gene coding for elevated glucosinolate content, thus precluding the simultaneous expression of the restorer and low glucosinolate levels.

The improved edible endogenous vegetable meal of the present invention, in a preferred embodiment, exhibits a satisfactory flavor that can be described as being generally comparable to that of canola meal. Representative uses of the meal include feed for livestock. Representative uses of the oil include salad, frying, cooking, spraying, and viscous-food product applications. Handling and
30 inventory considerations are greatly simplified since the endogenous vegetable meal and oil of the present invention fulfills the requirements for a wide variety of

end uses. Each of these benefits is achieved in a straightforward manner in an endogenous product that inherently possesses superior health and nutritional properties.

The following Examples are presented as specific illustrations of the present invention. It should be understood, however, that the invention is not limited to the specific details set forth in the Examples.

EXAMPLE 1: Development of the improved OGURA restorer line, 96FNW-1792, including methodology for glucosinolate determination and assessment of
10 fixity of the Rf gene (see Figure 4).

Generation: Parent to F1

Time Period: November, 1992 to April, 1993

Seed Planted: R40 (original restorer source from INRA) and BRISTOL
(commercial winter canola from Semences Cargill, France)

Seed Harvested: F1 = 93CWN-867 (= R40 x BRISTOL)

Methods: Parents were grown, and all crossing was carried out in a controlled environment in the greenhouse. R40 (restorer source) was used as the female parent so that all resulting materials would carry the OGURA cytoplasm.

20

Generation: F1 to F2

Time Period: May, 1993 to November, 1993

Seed Planted: F1 = 93CWN-867 (= R40 x BRISTOL)

Seed Harvested: F2 = 94CWN-2133

Methods: F1 plants were grown out to flowering in the greenhouse. Sterile plants were discarded; fertile plants were self-pollinated to produce F2 seed. At maturity, F2 seed was harvested from each F1 plant separately.

Each F2 seedlot was screened for glucosinolates using the glucose reaction method. The seedlots with the lowest glucosinolate content were bulked to produce the F2 seed of 94CWN-2133 which could be sampled for F3 production.

Generation: F2 to F3

Time Period: December, 1993 to June, 1994

Seed Planted: F2 = 94CWN-2133

Seed Harvested: F3 = 95FNW-7703 (selected F3 line)

- 10 **Methods:** Five hundred F2 plants from the seedlot, 94CWN-2133, were grown out in the greenhouse. Sterile plants were discarded at flowering, and fertile plants were self-pollinated. At maturity, F3 seed was harvested from each F2 plant individually.

Each F3 seed line was screened for glucosinolate content, using the Palladium method. Seed of checks, grown in the same greenhouse environment as the F3s, was included in this analysis. The F3 seed line, 95FNW-7703, was identified as having less than 25 $\mu\text{mol/g}$ total glucosinolate content, so was advanced into the field nursery program.

20 **Generation:** F3 to F4

Time Period: August, 1994 to July, 1995

Seed Planted: F3 = 95FNW-7703

Seed Harvested: F4 = 96FNW1792 (selected F4 line)

Methods: 95FNW-7703 was planted in the restorer selection nursery in Frouville, France in August, 1994. Following emergence, there were ca. 60 plants in a two row nursery plot. Two elite commercial checks, Bristol and

Goeland, were included at frequent intervals in the nursery as checks for comparison.

At early flowering, 10 single plants within 95FNW-7703 were self-pollinated by bagging. The fertility of all plants within the line was assessed by scoring pollen production (male fertility) and seed set within developing pods (female fertility). At the end of flowering, the pollination bags were removed.

At maturity, F4 seed was harvested from each of the 10 selfed plants individually. Seed quality on each of the F4 seedlots was assessed; lines with shrivelled and/or mouldy seed were discarded.

- 10 Mature, cleaned seed of the remaining F4 lines was analysed for glucosinolate content by the Palladium method. Seed of the Bristol and Goeland checks was harvested, and glucosinolates determined by HPLC. Seed from these checks was included in the Palladium analysis to allow selection of low glucosinolate Rf lines. The average of Bristol and Goeland plus one standard deviation (ca. 18 $\mu\text{mol/g}$ total glucosinolates) was used as a culling level. The F4 seed line, 96FNW-1792, had less than 18 μmol glucosinolate content, and had the lowest glucosinolate content of any of the 95FNW-7703-derived lines.

- 20 The fertility assessment of 95FNW-7703 identified no sterile plants in a sample of ca. 50 individuals. As the Rf gene is a single, dominant gene, if 95FNW-7703 was segregating for the Rf gene, steriles would be expected in a frequency of 0.25 with perfect sampling. Statistically, the probability of finding no steriles in a sample of 50 if the line is segregating is .000000562. Based on this, we can conclude that 95FNW-7703 is fixed for the Rf gene, meaning that it was derived from an F2 plant which was homozygous Rf.

EXAMPLE 2: Development of F5 sub-lines of the improved OGURA restorer, 96FNW-1792 (continued from Example 1, see Figure 4).

Generation: F4 to F5

Time Period: August, 1995 to July, 1996

Seed Planted: F4 = 96FNW-1792

Seed Harvested: F5 = 96FNW-1792-02, -03, and -04

Methods: 96FNW-1792 was planted in a four row plot in the 1995/96 restorer nursery at Frouville, France. After emergence, there were >100 plants in the nursery plot. BRISTOL and GOELAND were planted as running checks in the nursery.

10 During the winter of 95/96, the homozygosity of 20 individual plants within 96FNW-1792 was assessed by determining the PGI-2 isozyme phenotype on leaf tissue extract subjected to starch gel electrophoresis, as described by Delourme and Eber (1992). All plants were found to be homozygous for the radish PGI-2 phenotype. Since this phenotype is the product of a PGI-2 allele from radish, which is very tightly linked to the OGURA Rf gene, these results indicate that 96FNW-1792, and the 20 specific plants sampled, are fixed for the Rf gene (RfRf).

20 At flowering, the 20 selected plants were self-pollinated by bagging. Male and female fertility of all plants within the 96FNW-1792 plot were assessed as described in Example 1. No sterile plants were found in the sample of 100 plants, again indicating that 96FNW-1792 is fixed for the Rf gene. Seed set (number of ovules per silique) was within the normal range for Brassica napus. Pollination bags were removed at the end of flowering.

At maturity, seed of each of the 20 plants was harvested individually, threshed and cleaned. The lines with the best seed quality were selected, and total glucosinolate content on these materials was determined by HPLC. The total glucosinolate content (indole + MSGL + alkenyl) for three of the selected sub-lines is given in Figure 4 (F5 generation).

A sample of 20 plants of each of these three sub-lines was grown out in the greenhouse. Leaf tissue was sampled from each plant within each sub-line,

and PGI-2 isozyme analysis carried out. The results indicated that the three lines, and all of the plants within them, are fixed for the Rf gene.

The three sub-lines (96FNW-1792-02, -03, and -04) are currently being finished as restorer inbreds. They are also being used as male inbreds in making numerous single cross hybrid combinations for commercial product development.

EXAMPLE 3: Development of the improved OGURA restorer lines 96FNW-1822, 96FNW-1348, 96FNW-1628 (see Figures 1, 2 and 3).

10

Generations of plants shown in Figures 1, 2 and 3 were grown in the time periods and using similar source material and methods indicated in Example 1. Glucosinolate and fertility assessments were conducted as indicated in Example 1. Elite commercial checks were included at frequent intervals as checks for comparison. Again, results of fertility assessments indicated that a number of sub-lines (as shown in Figures 1, 2 and 3) were fixed for the Rf gene and had low glucosinolate levels.

20

Plants of sub-lines of restorer lines 96FNW-1822 and 96FNW-1348 were grown in France during the winter of 1996-97. Sound seed of these plants was assessed for fertility, and analysed for glucosinolate content by HPLC. Fertility observations showed that the sub-lines were fixed for the Rf gene. The HPLC analysis revealed less than 15 uM glucosinolate content in each of these sub-lines. Test crosses were conducted to assess transmission of the restorer gene. Table 1 below illustrates the results of the fertility assessments and glucosinolate content.

Table 1. Fertility observations and glucosinolate content of sub-lines grown in France during the winter of 1996/97.

CVN Code (New)	BLN Code (Previous)	Total Glucosinolates (umol/g by HPLC) 1996/97 (France)	No. of fertile and sterile plants in a sample (France, 1997) *			
			Inbred		Test Cross	
			Fertile	Sterile	Fertile	Sterile
NW1717	96FNW-1822-2	8.73	2,000	0	321	1
	96FNW-1822-5	10.16	2,000	0	412	1
	96FNW-1822-7	8.14	2,000	0	420	0
	96FNW-1822-8	9.82	2,000	0	346	2
NW1712	96FNW-1348-6	14.71	2,000	0	375	2

* Fertile/sterile classification by visual inspection of flower morphology

EXAMPLE 4: Development of the improved OGURA restorer line, 96FNW-1348, which combines low glucosinolate content with desirable agronomic traits and disease tolerance.

10 The following table shows performance data for four fully-restored, single-cross hybrids involving elite female inbreds and 96FNW-1348. This data was collected from yield trials at nine European locations in the 1995/96 testing season. Comparisons are made to SYNERGY, a composite hybrid-line developed by Serasem, France.

Hybrid:	Yield	Height	Maturity	Lodging	Stem
	(%Chk)		(1-9)*	(1-9)	Disease
95-90013	107%	163	5.0	6.5	4.2
95-90002	106%	160	4.0	7.5	5.6
95-90004	106%	148	3.8	5.8	4.2
95-90010	105%	165	3.9	7.5	4.6
95-90006	104%	155	4.0	7.2	4.8
SYNERGY	100%	155	5.4	7.3	4.0

* maturity , lodging and stem disease scores are on 1-9 scale, where 1 = earliest, most lodging susceptible, most disease susceptible, and 9 = latest, most lodging resistant, most disease resistant

EXAMPLE 5: Development of improved OGURA restorer lines with low glucosinolate content, desirable agronomic traits, and herbicide resistance.

10 **5-1: Development of elite OGURA restorer lines with resistance to imidazolinone herbicides:**

1. Produce F_1 of 96FNW1348 (winter low glucosinolate Rf line) x 45A71 (spring Pursuit Smart® variety)
2. Germinate F_1 , spray seedlings with 100 g/ha of PURSUIT to confirm resistance
3. Produce BC_1 F_1 by crossing F_1 to 96FNW1348
4. Germinate BC_1 F_1 , spray seedlings with 100 g/ha PURSUIT, select 25% of plants with highest level of resistance

5. Produce BC₁ F₂ by selfing selected plants
6. Germinate BC₁ F₂, spray seedlings with 400 g/ha PURSUIT, self most resistant plants, harvest F₃s
7. Germinate F₃ lines, spray with 400 g/ha PURSUIT; select lines in which all plants are resistant, self-pollinate, harvest F₄ seed, confirm low glucosinolate content
8. Continue self-pollination with selection in the nursery; testcross selected imidazolinone resistant (IR) restorer inbreds to elite IR female inbreds, then evaluate low glucosinolate IR hybrids in yield trials

10

5-2: Development of elite OGURA restorer lines with other forms of herbicide resistance, i.e. Roundup Ready®, Liberty Link®:

1. Follow procedures outlined for development of IR inbreds and hybrids, starting with fixed herbicide resistant source
2. Once elite, low glucosinolate, herbicide resistant restorer lines have been identified, these should be used as parents in subsequent cycles, for crossing with other elite source materials. New herbicide resistant, low glucosinolate restorer lines can be isolated from these source materials by haploidy, pedigree breeding, or backcrossing, all of which are methods familiar to those skilled in the art of rapeseed breeding.

20

EXAMPLE 6: Development of improved OGURA restorer line, designated 95SN-9369 and Descendants (97SN-1650, 97SN-1651 and others) with low glucosinolate content and desirable agronomic traits

- Generation:** Parent to F1 (two steps: C1= three-way cross, C2 = complex cross)
- Time Period:** C1 = January, 1994 to April, 1994; C2 = May, 1994 to August, 1994
- 10 **Seed Planted:** C1: female = R40 x TAPIDOR[®] (winter); male = BULLET[®]
(spring) C2: female = C1; male = KRISTINA[®] x GARRISON[®]

Methods: All materials were grown and crossing was performed in controlled environment greenhouses. The R40 x TAPIDOR[®] F1 used as the female in C1 was from the winter canola breeding program. C2 was made using several fertile C1 plants as female, and a bulk pollen sample from several male plants. The final product of C2 was the complex cross F1, ((R40 x TAPIDOR[®]) x BULLET[®]) x (KRISTINA[®] x GARRISON[®]).

- 20 **Generation:** F1 to F2
- Time Period:** September to December, 1994
- Seed Planted:** F1 = ((R40 x TAPIDOR[®]) x BULLET[®]) x (KRISTINA[®] x GARRISON[®])

Seed Harvested: F2 = 95SN-7805

Methods: 32 F1 plants were grown to flowering in the greenhouse and self-pollinated to produce F2 seed. At maturity, F2 seed from each F1 plant was harvested separately and analysed for glucosinolate content by thymol method (colorimetric quantification). F2 seedlots with the lowest glucosinolate content, in comparison to a check variety, were selected for further breeding.

Generation: F2 to F3

Time Period: January, 1995 to April, 1995

10 **Seed Planted:** F2 = 95SN-7805

Seed Harvested: F3 = 95SN-9369 (selected F3)

Methods: Several hundred F2 plants were grown out in the greenhouse. At flowering, sterile plants were discarded, and all fertile plants were self-pollinated by bagging. Bags were removed at the end of flowering, and seed was allowed to fully mature on the plants prior to harvest. All F3 seed lines (harvested from individual F2 plants) were screened for glucosinolate content by the thymol method. The F3 seed line, 95SN-9369 was selected as being among the lowest in glucosinolate content.

20 **Generation:** F3 to F4

Time Period: May, 1995 to August, 1995

Seed Planted: F3 = 95SN-9369

Seed Harvested: F4 = 96SN-3077, 96SN-0853, and others (see Figure 5)

Methods: A large sample of F3 plants from 95SN-9369 was grown to flowering in the greenhouse, and bagged to produce F4 seed. Bags were removed at the end of flowering; F4 seed was harvested from each F3 plant individually at full maturity. Each F4 seed line (seed harvested from a single F3

plant) was analysed for glucosinolate content by the thymol method. Five F4s were selected for further breeding (see Figure 5), including 96SN-3077 and 96SN-0853.

Generation: F4 to F5

Time Period: September, 1995 to December, 1995

Seed Planted: F4 = 96SN-3077, 96SN-0853 and others (see Figure 5)

Seed Harvested: F5 = 96SN-3424 (from 96SN-0853), 97SN-0180 (from 96SN-3077) and others (see Figure 5 for details).

- 10 **Methods:** Fifteen plants of each of the selected F4 lines were planted in the greenhouse, along with check varieties (for glucosinolate selection). Each plant was bagged at flowering; bags were removed at the end of flowering and seed was harvested from individual plants at full maturity. Each F5 seed line (seed from a single F4 plant) was analysed for glucosinolate content by the thymol method. The best F5 from each F4 was selected for further breeding.
-

Generation: F5 to F6 (97SN-0180 was not included in this planting)

Time Period: January, 1996 to April, 1996

Seed Planted: F5 = 96SN-3424 and others (see Figure 5)

- 20 **Seed Harvested:** F6 = 96SN-9142 (from 96SN-3424) and others (see Figure 5 for details)

Methods: Fifteen plants of each of the selected F5 lines were planted in the greenhouse, along with check varieties (for glucosinolate selection). Each plant was bagged at flowering; bags were removed at the end of flowering and seed was harvested from individual plants at full maturity. Each F6 seed line (seed from a single F5 plant) was analysed for glucosinolate content by the thymol method. The best F6 from each F5 was selected for further breeding.

Generation: Field evaluation - F5 to F6 for 97SN-0180; F6 to F7 for 96SN-9142

Time Period: May, 1996 to August, 1996

Seed Planted: F5 = 97SN-0180
F6 = 96SN-9142 and others (see Figure 5)

Seed Harvested: F6 = 97SN-1650
F7 = 97SN-1651 (from 96SN-9142) and others (see Figure 5 for details)

- 10 **Methods:** Selected lines were planted in two row plots in an isolation near Hillsburgh, Ontario. After emergence, there were more than 100 plants per line. At flowering, every plant in a selected line was scored for fertility/sterility, and 20 plants were bagged to produce selfed seed. Bags were removed at the end of flowering, and seed was harvested at full maturity. Single plants with sound seed were analysed for glucosinolate content by TMS. Fertility observations showed that both 97SN-1651 and 97SN-1650 were fixed (homozygous) for the Rf gene. The TMS analysis revealed less than 15 uM glucosinolate content in both of these lines (see Figure 5 for precise data). Both lines were observed to have acceptable maturity, standability (lodging resistance) and plant type in the
- 20 nursery. These lines, and line 97SN-1649, have been advanced into seed production during the winter of 1996/97 in Chile, where they are being crossed to several elite ogura male sterile inbreds (females) to produce single cross hybrids. The resulting hybrids were evaluated in multi-locations trials in western Canada in summer, 1997. Seed from the plants grown in Chile during the winter of 1996/97 were planted in Ontario in 1997. Seeds from the resulting plants were harvested in the summer of 1997 and evaluated for fertility and glucosinolate content. Test crosses were conducted to assess transmission of the restorer gene. The results are shown in Table 2 below.

Table 2. Results of fertility observations and glucosinolate analysis of lines 97SN-1649 and 97SN-1650 grown in Chile during 1996-97 and Ontario during the spring of 1997.

CVN Code (New)	BLN Code (Previous)	Total Glucosinolates (umol/g by TMS)		No. of fertile and sterile plants in a sample (Ontario, 1997) *			
		96/97 (Chile)	1997 (Ontario)	Inbred Fertile	Inbred Sterile	Test Cross Fertile	Test Cross Sterile
NS3059	97SN-1649	11.45	11.32	600	0	38	2
NS3060	97SN-1650	14.40	14.01	600	0	42	0

* Fertile/sterile classification by visual inspection of flower morphology

10 A person skilled in the art could use the Brassica plant of this invention to develop a Brassica plant which is a restorer of fertility for ogura cytoplasmic male sterility, produces oilseeds having low glucosinolate content and which is resistant to one or more herbicides. Herbicide resistance could include, for example, resistance to the herbicide glyphosate, sold by Monsanto under the trade mark ROUNDUP. Glyphosate is an extremely popular herbicide as it accumulates only in growing parts of plants and has little or no soil residue.

There are two genes involved in glyphosate resistance in canola. One is for an enzyme which detoxifies the herbicide: it is called GOX, glyphosate oxidoreductase. The other is a mutant target gene, for a mutant form of EPSP synthase. One skilled in the art could use GOX or CP4 with promoters in canola. Basically, the genes are introduced into a plant cell, such as a plant cell of this invention carrying the restorer gene for ogura cytoplasmic male sterility, and then the plant cell grown into a Brassica plant.

20 As another example, a person skilled in the art could use the Brassica plant of this invention to develop a Brassica plant which is a restorer of fertility for ogura cytoplasmic male sterility, produces oilseeds having low glucosinolate content and which is resistant to the family of imidazoline herbicides, sold by Cyanamid under trade-marks such as PURSUIT. Resistance to the imidazolines

Cyanamid under trade-marks such as PURSUIT. Resistance to the imidazoles is conferred by the gene AHAS or ALS. One skilled in the art could introduce the mutant form of AHAS present in varieties such as the Pioneer® spring canola variety, 45A71, into a Brassica plant which also carries the Rf gene for the ogura cytoplasm. Alternatively, one could introduce a modified form of the AHAS gene with a suitable promoter into a canola plant cell through any of several methods. Basically, the genes are introduced into a plant cell, such as a plant cell of this invention carrying the restorer gene for ogura cytoplasmic male sterility, and then the plant cell grown into a Brassica plant.

10

All publications, patents and patent applications are herein incorporated by reference in their entirety to the same extent as if each individual publication, patent or patent application was specifically and individually indicated to be incorporated by reference in its entirety.

The present invention has been described in detail and with particular reference to the preferred embodiments; however, it will be understood by one having ordinary skill in the art that changes can be made thereto without departing from the spirit and scope thereof.

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Tsunada, S, K. Hinata, and Gomex Campo. "Brassica Crops and Wild Alleles Biology and Breeding." Japan Scientific Press, Tokyo (1980).

The seeds of the subject invention were deposited in the American Type Culture Collection (ATCC), 12301 Parklawn Drive, Rockville, Maryland, 20852, USA

<u>Seed</u>	<u>Accession No.</u>	<u>Deposit Date</u>
<u>Brassica napus</u> oleifera 97SN-1650	97838	Dec. 23 1996
<u>Brassica napus</u> oleifera 97SN-1651	97839	Dec. 23 1996
<u>Brassica napus</u> oleifera 97FNW-1792-03	209001	Apr. 28 1997
<u>Brassica napus</u> oleifera 96FNW-1822-07	209002	Apr. 28 1997

We claim:

1. The use of oilseed of a Brassica plant comprising a homozygous fertility restorer gene for ogura cytoplasmic male sterility and having a glucosinolate content of less than 30 μmol per gram, for preparing oil and/or meal.
2. The use according to claim 1, wherein the oilseed has a glucosinolate content of less than 25 μmol per gram.
3. The use according to claim 1 or claim 2, wherein the oilseed has a glucosinolate content of less than 20 μmol per gram.
- 10 4. A Brassica plant comprising a homozygous fertility restorer gene for ogura cytoplasmic male sterility, wherein upon pollination the plant yields oilseeds having a total glucosinolate content of not more than 30 μmol per gram
5. A Brassica plant comprising a homozygous fertility restorer gene for ogura cytoplasmic male sterility, wherein upon pollination the plant yields oilseeds having a total glucosinolate content of not more than 25 μmol per gram
6. A Brassica plant comprising a homozygous fertility restorer gene for ogura cytoplasmic male sterility, wherein upon pollination the plant yields oilseeds having a total glucosinolate content of not more than 20 μmol per gram
- 20 7. A Brassica plant comprising a homozygous fertility restorer gene for ogura cytoplasmic male sterility, wherein upon pollination the plant yields oilseeds having a total glucosinolate content of not more than 30 μmol per gram and an erucic acid content of no more than 2 percent by weight based upon the total fatty acid content.
8. A Brassica plant comprising a homozygous fertility restorer gene for ogura cytoplasmic male sterility, wherein upon pollination the plant yields oilseeds having a total glucosinolate content of not more than 25 μmol per gram and an erucic acid content of no more than 2 percent by weight based upon the total fatty acid content.
- 30 9. A Brassica plant comprising a homozygous fertility restorer gene for ogura cytoplasmic male sterility, wherein upon pollination the plant yields oilseeds having a total glucosinolate content of not more than 20 μmol per gram and

an erucic acid content of no more than 2 percent by weight based upon the total fatty acid content.

10. The Brassica plant of claim 1, 2 or 3, and designated by 95SN-9369, 96FNW-1792, 96FNW-1822, 96FNW-1348, 96FNW-1628 or their sub-lines.
11. The Brassica plant of claim 7, wherein the sub-lines are selected from a group consisting of 97SN-1650 (sub-line of 95SN-9369), 97SN-1651 (sub-line of 95SN-9369), 96FNW1792-03 (sub-line of 96FNW-1792), 96FNW1822-07 (sub-line of 96FNW1822) and 96FNW1822-08 (sub-line of 96FNW1822).
- 10 12. The Brassica plant of claim 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 or 8 wherein the plant is Brassica napus.
13. The Brassica plant of claim 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 or 8 wherein the plant is Brassica campestris.
14. The Brassica plant of claim 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 or 8 wherein the plant is Brassica juncea.
15. An inbred Brassica plant produced using the plant of claim 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, or 8, wherein upon pollination the plant yields oilseed having a total glucosinolate content of not more than 30 μmol per gram.
- 20 16. An inbred Brassica plant produced using the plant of claim 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, or 8, wherein upon pollination the plant yields oilseed having a total glucosinolate content of not more than 25 μmol per gram.
17. An inbred Brassica plant produced using the plant of claim 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, or 8, wherein upon pollination the plant yields oilseed having a total glucosinolate content of not more than 20 μmol per gram.
18. A hybrid Brassica plant produced using the plant of claim 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, or 8, wherein upon pollination the plant yields oilseed having a total glucosinolate content of not more than 30 μmol per gram.
- 30 19. A hybrid Brassica plant produced using the plant of claim 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, or 8, wherein upon pollination the plant yields oilseed having a total glucosinolate content of not more than 25 μmol per gram.

20. A hybrid Brassica plant produced using the plant of claim 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, or 8, wherein upon pollination the plant yields oilseed having a total glucosinolate content of not more than 20 μmol per gram.
21. An oilseed of the plant of claim 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 or 17.
22. The oilseed of claim 18 which is present as a component of a substantially homogeneous assemblage of oilseeds which possess the specified glucosinolate content.
23. Oil of the oilseed of claim 18.
- 10 24. The oil of claim 20, wherein the oilseed was formed on Brassica napus.
25. The oil of claim 20, wherein the oilseed was formed on Brassica campestris.
26. The oil of claim 20, wherein the oilseed was formed on Brassica juncea.
27. Meal which is substantially oil free and which is produced using the oilseed of claim 18.
28. A part of a Brassica plant of claim 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 or 17.
29. The plant part of claim 25, wherein the part is selected from a group consisting of nucleic acid sequences, tissue, cells, pollen, ovules, roots, leaves, oilseeds, microspores, vegetative parts, whether mature or embryonic.
- 20 30. The plant part of claim 26, wherein the nucleic acid sequences are selected from a group consisting of RNA, mRNA, DNA, cDNA.
31. A mature Brassica oilseed capable of yielding an endogenous vegetable oil having a glucosinolate content of no more than 30 μmol per gram.
32. A mature Brassica oilseed capable of yielding an endogenous vegetable oil having a glucosinolate content of no more than 25 μmol per gram.
33. A mature Brassica oilseed capable of yielding an endogenous vegetable oil having a glucosinolate content of no more than 20 μmol per gram.
34. Meal produced from the oilseed of claim 18, having a glucosinolate content of no more than 30 μmol per gram.
- 30 35. Meal produced from the oilseed of claim 18, having a glucosinolate content of no more than 25 μmol per gram.

36. Meal produced from the oilseed of claim 18, having a glucosinolate content of no more than 20 μmol per gram.
37. The Brassica plant of claim 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 12, 13 or 14 for the use of breeding a Brassica line.
38. The use of claim 31, wherein the breeding is selected from a group consisting of isolation and transformation, conventional breeding, pedigree breeding, crossing, self-pollination, haploidy, single seed descent and backcrossing.

Figure 1: Origin of the Low Glucosinolate Restorer Line, 96FNW-1822

Gen	Materials/Activities	Total Glucs*	Rf Gene Status
F1	R40 x PRESTOL ↓ [self-pollination = sp]	-	all Rr**
F2	94CWN-2134 ↓ [sp single plants, harvest, gluc selection]	-	1 RR : 2 Rr : 1 rr
F3	95FNW-7763 ↓ [sp single plants, harvest gluc selection]	<25***	Rr
F4	96FNW-1822 ↓ [sp single plants, harvest, gluc analysis, by HPLC]	<18***	RR
F5	96FNW-1822-01 **** 96FNW-1822-02 96FNW-1822-03 96FNW-1822-04 96FNW-1822-05 96FNW-1822-06 96FNW-1822-07 96FNW-1822-08 96FNW-1822-09 96FNW-1822-10	12.31 11.82 8.48 8.80 10.94 11.49 8.82 8.54 7.90 9.87	Rr RR Rr Rr RR Rr RR RR Rr Rr

* Total glucosinolates = alkenyl + MSGL + indole

** RR = homozygous Rf fertile;
Rr = heterozygous Rf fertile;
rr = sterile

*** selection by qualitative method (Palladium) compared to checks at level shown

**** Single plant selection from 96FNW-1822; glucosinolate analysis by HPLC on field harvested seed

Figure 2: Origin of the Low Glucosinolate Restorer Line, 96FNW-1348

Gen	Materials/Activities	Total Glucs*	Rf Gene Status
F1	R40 x EUROL ↓ [self-pollination = sp]	-	all Rr**
F2	94CWN-2132 ↓ [sp single plants, harvest, gluc selection]	-	1 RR : 2 Rr : 1 rr
F3	95FNW-7456 ↓ [sp single plants, harvest gluc selection]	<25***	Rr
F4	96FNW-1348 ↓ [sp single plants, harvest, gluc analysis, by HPLC]	<18***	Rr
F5	96FNW-1348-01 **** 96FNW-1348-04 96FNW-1348-06 96FNW-1348-07	16.59 17.33 13.48 18.89	RR RR RR RR

* Total glucosinolates = alkenyl + MSGL + indole
** RR = homozygous Rf fertile; Rr = heterozygous Rf fertile; rr = sterile
*** selection by qualitative method (Palladium) compared to checks at level shown
**** Single plant selection from 96FNW-1348; glucosinolate analysis by HPLC on field harvested seed

Figure 3: Origin of the Low Glucosinolate Restorer Line, 96FNW-1628

Gen	Materials/Activities	Total Glucs*	Rf Gene Status
F1	R40 x EUROL ↓ [self-pollination = sp]	-	all Rr**
F2	94CWN-2132 ↓ [sp single plants, harvest, gluc selection]	-	1 RR : 2 Rr : 1 rr
F3	95FNW-7387 ↓ [sp single plants, harvest gluc selection]	<25***	Rr
F4	96FNW-1628 ↓ [sp single plants, harvest, gluc analysis, by HPLC]	<18***	Rr
F5	96FNW-1628-02 **** 96FNW-1628-03 96FNW-1628-05	10.13 18.36 16.48	RR RR RR

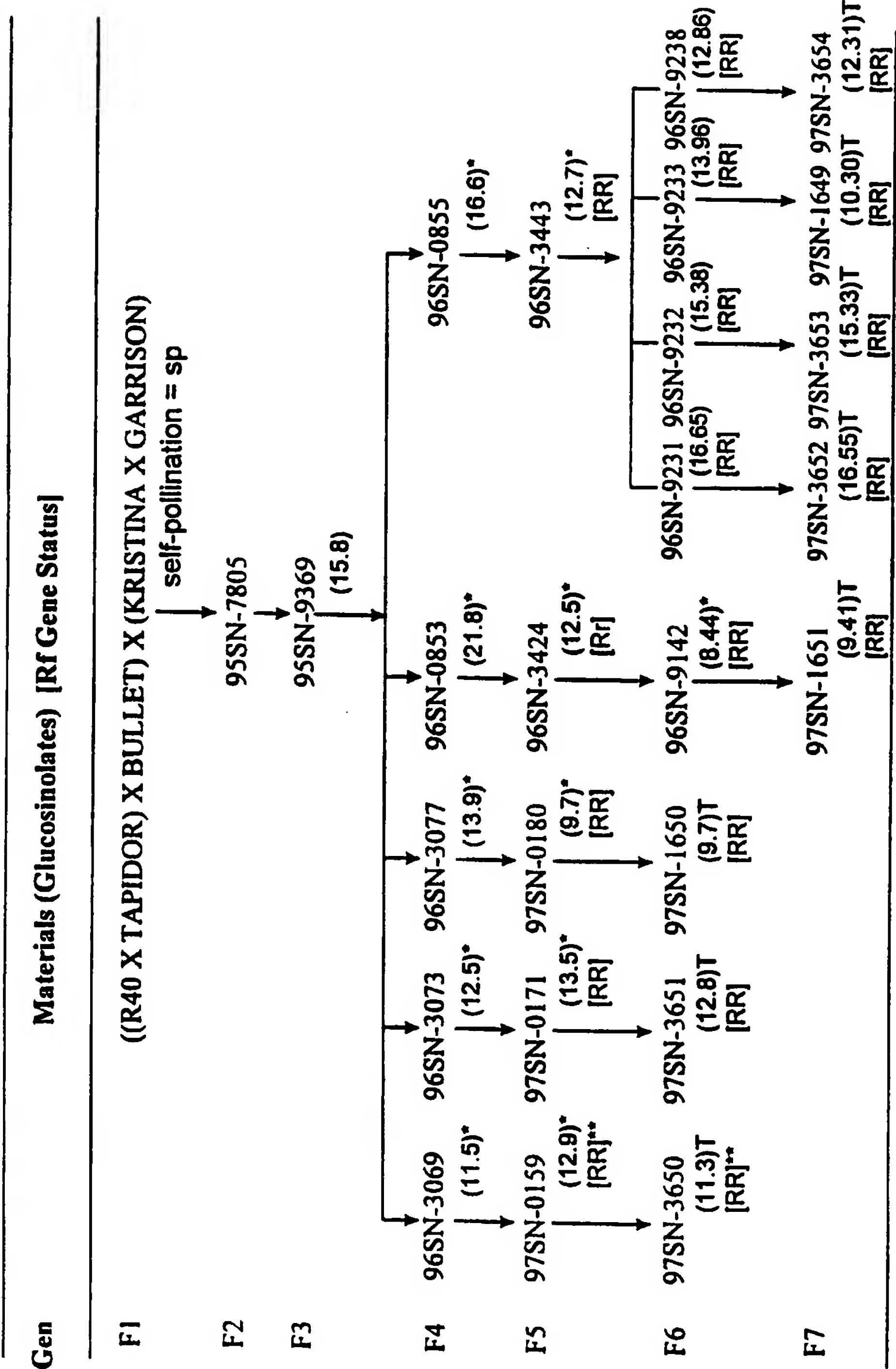
* Total glucosinolates = alkenyl + MSGL + indole
** RR = homozygous Rf fertile; Rr = heterozygous Rf fertile; rr = sterile
*** selection by qualitative method (Palladium) compared to checks at level shown
**** Single plant selection from 96FNW-1628; glucosinolate analysis by HPLC on field harvested seed

Figure 4: Origin of the Low Glucosinolate Restorer Line, 96FNW-1792

Gen	Materials/Activities	Total Glucs*	Rf Gene Status
F1	R40 x BRISTOL ↓ [self-pollination = sp]	-	all Rr**
F2	94CWN-2133 ↓ [sp single plants, harvest, gluc selection]	-	1 RR : 2 Rr : 1 π
F3	95FNW-7703 ↓ [sp single plants, harvest gluc selection]	<25***	Rr
F4	96FNW-1792 ↓ [sp single plants, harvest, gluc analysis, by HPLC]	<18***	Rr
F5	96FNW-1792-02 **** 96FNW-1792-03 96FNW-1792-04	16.47 14.40 18.13	RR RR RR

• Total glucosinolates = alkenyl + MSGL + indole
** RR = homozygous Rf fertile; Rr = heterozygous Rf fertile; π = sterile
*** selection by qualitative method (Palladium) compared to checks at level shown
**** Single plant selection from 96FNW-1792; glucosinolate analysis by HPLC on field harvested seed

Figure 5: Origin of the Low Glucosinolate Restorer Line, 95SN-9369 and Descendants



* Glucosinolate analysis by Thymol method
** Rf gene status: RR = homozygous Rf fertile; Rr = heterozygous Rf fertile; rr = sterile
T Glucosinolate analysis by TMS method

Applicant's or agent's file
reference number

4245/0048

International application N°

CA97/01005

INDICATIONS RELATING TO A DEPOSITED MICROORGANISM

(PCT Rule 13bis)

REC'D 17 MAR 1998

WIPO

PCT

A. The indications made below relate to the microorganism referred to in the description
on page 12, line 19 - 25 and page 32

B. IDENTIFICATION OF DEPOSIT

Further deposits are identified on an additional sheet ☐

Name of depositary institution

American Type Culture Collection

Address of depositary institution (including postal code and country)

12301 Parklawn Drive
Rockville, Maryland 20852
U.S.A.

Date of deposit 23 December, 1996 ---
28 April, 1997 ---

Accession NumberS 97838 and 97839;
209001 and 209002

C. ADDITIONAL INDICATIONS (leave blank if not applicable)

This information is continued on an additional sheet ☐

The Applicant requests that a sample of the deposited
biological material be made available only by the issue
of such a sample to a nominated expert.

D. DESIGNATED STATES FOR WHICH INDICATIONS ARE MADE (if the indications are not for all designated States)

E. SEPARATE FURNISHING OF INDICATIONS (leave blank if not applicable)

The indications listed below will be submitted to the International Bureau later (specify the general nature of the indications e.g. "Accession
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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No
PCT/CA 97/01005

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 6 A01H5/10

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 6 A01H

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X, P	WO 97 02737 A (ZENCO NO 4 LIMITED) 30 January 1997	1, 2, 12, 16-19, 21-24, 27, 28, 31-38
Y	see the whole document	3-6, 13, 14, 20, 25, 26, 29, 30
Y	EP 0 671 121 A (TAKII SHUBYO KABUSHIKI KAISHA) 13 September 1995 cited in the application see page 2, line 51 - page 3, line 6; table 2 & CA 2 143 781 A (YAMASHITA) -/--	3-6, 13, 14, 20, 25, 26, 29, 30

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

- "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
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- "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

- "T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
- "X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
- "Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.
- "&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

7 April 1998

Date of mailing of the international search report

23/04/1998

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Fonts Cavestany, A

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/CA 97/01005

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	PELLAN-DELOURME ET AL.: "Cytoplasmic male sterility in rapeseed (Brassica napus L.): female fertility of restored rapeseed with Ogura and cybrids cytoplasm" GENOME, vol. 30, 1988, pages 234-238, XP002060942 see page 237 see page 234	1
Y	LOVE ET AL.: "Development of low glucosinolate mustard" CANADIAN JOURNAL OF PLANT SCIENCE, vol. 70, no. 2, 1990, pages 419-424, XP002060943 see table 1	1
A	DELOURME, R.: "Identification of RAPD markers linked to a fertility restorer gene for Ogura radish cytoplasmic sterility of rapeseed" THEORETICAL AND APPLIED GENETICS, vol. 88, no. 6/7, 1994, pages 741-748, XP002043620 see page 745, right-hand column, paragraph 2 - page 747, right-hand column, last paragraph see page 741, right-hand column	1
A	RENARD, M. ET AL.: "Un système de production de semences Hybrides F1 utilisant une stérilité mâle cytoplasmatique" COMPTE RENDUS DE L'ACADÉMIE D'AGRICULTURE DE FRANCE, vol. 77, no. 8, 1991, pages 49-58, XP002060944 see page 52, last paragraph - page 53, paragraph 1 see page 51, last paragraph - page 52, paragraph 1	1
A	EP 0 599 042 A (MITSUBISHI CORP ;MITSUBISHI CHEM IND (JP)) 1 June 1994 cited in the application see page 2, line 41 - line 45 & CA 2 108 230 A (SAKAI)	1
A	US 4 751 347 A (ERICKSON LARRY) 14 June 1988 see example 3	1
A	US 4 658 085 A (BEVERSDORF WALLACE D ET AL) 14 April 1987 see column 7, line 3 - line 29	1

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No
PCT/CA 97/01005

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	WO 93 06714 A (DU PONT) 15 April 1993 -----	1

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/CA 97/01005

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